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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for pul wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Yes, Come, Body and Bones!

The state of public sentiment in the Dominion is illustrated by the editorial article subjoined, copied in full from the Woodstock Daily Express, a leading newspaper of Ontario:

"There is one danger to England in this Alaskan boundary dispute which does not seem to have or surred to the selfish Little Englanders, who are ad vising Canada to be more civil toward her southern neighbor and not be too insistent in her righteou demands and courageous resistance of overbearing mcroschment, and that is the possibility of losin

"If the mother country should think it wise to allow the Tankess to tread on our toes and pinch off little pieces of our anatomy whenever they please, so matter how painful and humiliating those opera tions may be to us, it may create a feeling in this country that we had better go over, body and bones, and have a chance to fight for our rights with our than be the under dog crushed down by the weight of two such colossal rossess as the British Empire and the American Republic The political genius of the Canadians is superior

to that of our neighbors, and we could more than by being constantly sacrificed on the brazen altar of greed to appears the hunger of the American eagle. It would be a sait day when such a thing should come to pass, but the people of this country may some to think it less painful to be awallowed whole

This may be meant as a threat for temporary effect in England, but it embodies some of the best advice that any Canadian ever gave to Canada.

The suggestion that the Dominion will profit by coming over "body and bones" is logical conclusion legitimately derived from the facts of the present situation. That heroic measure would at once remove all sources of irritation and all possibilities of conflict. It would benefit the United States not a little, but the chief gainer would be Canada.

The political genius of the Canadians is indeed considerable, and after the inevitable union with this republic it will have a fair field and a fine field in the management of the common interests.

Our institutions provide for all that

Why We Must Not Dream of Surrendering the Philippines.

The present and prospective value of the Philippines, both as regards their own natural resources and as giving their posseasor the power to secure a large share of China's foreign commerce, is set forth at length in an article contributed to the August number of the North American Review by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, formerly our Minister to Siam. The author's opinions are clothed with the authority of a firsthand observer, and they are supported by Statistics that speak for themselves.

The writer dismisses the question of our moral right to retain the Philippines by reminding us of a fundamental and unchallengable truth, namely, that the United States have assumed an unavoidable responsibility, not only to themselves and the natives, but to the world, in expelling the Spaniards from the Philippine archipelago. We cannot return the islands to their former owners, nor sell them to another power, nor abandon them to the absolute control of native rulers without shirking that responsibility and taking a backward step, from which we should never recover in the eyes of mankind. As for the intrinsic worth of the islands, the conclusion which he reached after extended travel through them before the outbreak of the war was that they present great opportunities not only for foreign commerce and inter-insular trade, but for the legitimate investment of capital and for industrial enterprise. There is, he avers, no richer undeveloped portion of Asia than the Philippine group. He has visited, he tells us the interiors both of Luzon and of Nippon, the principal island of Japan, and he does not hesitate to say that, aside from area and population, the comparison is altogether in favor of the former. As for climate, Manila is better off than Hong Kong, Bangkok, Singapore or Batavia, in all of which cities European officials and business men with their families and employees live in fair health comfort and happiness. Those who are disposed to make of the Philippine climate a bugbear may be surprised to hear that "more people die of the grippe in New York in one year than of fever, cholera and plague in Manila in ten years."

As to the foreign commerce of the Philippines, which at present amounts to over \$30,000,000, Mr. BARRETT holds that It should be trebled within the next decade and he says that \$150,000,000 might be expended on railway construction in portions of the island which have a large population and extensive products, and which may, therefore, be relied upon to return a reasonable interest on the investment.

The importance of the Philippines to us, however, is not to be measured by their intrinsic value, large as this is, and capable | though in a bungling fashion, which caused of indefinite expansion. The influence which the acquisition of the island empire has given us in the Far East is appreciated only by those who, like the writer of this article, were sojourners in that quarter of the globe at the time, and who witnessed the tremendous moral effect of DEWEY's victory. The annihilation of the Spanish fleet was followed, Mr. BARRETT tells us, by a rising wave of American prestige that swept up and down the Asiatic coast of the Pacific like the rush of a tidal current. He does not overstate the truth, he thinks, when he asserts that the formal cession of the islands laid the basis for America's becoming the paramount power of the Pacific.

To what practical result can this moral

ascendancy be turned? The answer furnishes the text for the bulk of Mr. BARRETT's article. The distribution of China's foreign commerce will be, in his judgment, the capital question of the twentieth century. Our interest in that distribution is not sectional but national. It is true that China and other countries of the Far East may be relied upon to take, eventually, all the flour and timber and a goodly portion of other kinds of food and raw prodnets which California, Oregon, Washington and neighboring Pacific States

South, and we may reasonably look forward to the time when the demand of Eastern Asia will absorb the surplus supply of the South's great staple. They want, also, the manufactured iron and steel and the miscellaneous products of the North and East, together with unlimited quantitles of petroleum; and there is no reason why there should not be evolved among the hundreds of millions in the Far East a demand for Indian meal, the great staple of the Central West, such as has been created for wheat flour. The following facts are cited to prove that there is nothing visionary in the forecast: Not long ago it was asserted by trade experts that wheat flour would never be accepted in large quantities by the Chinese. As a matter of fact the shipments from Portland, Oregon, alone to Hong Kong have increased 1 600 per cent in the last ten years, and, coupled with those of San Francisco and the Puget Sound ports, now amount to many millions of dollars per annum. When we consider how small a fraction of China's millions have begun to use wheat flour, we cannot easily place a limit upon the future de mand for that article.

Scarcely less noteworthy is the development of the market for American cotton goods in north China. Mr. BARRETT says that, when he first visited New-Chwang, the gateway to Manchuria, our share of the Imports was not over 15 per cent.; at the time of his last visit it was more than 50 per cent., and the proportion was increasing daily. The northern provinces of China now consume \$7,000,000 worth of our cottons, and there is no valid reason why they should not, ten years hence, take \$20,000,000 worth. Only a very few years ago \$3,000,000 represented the total value of this trade.

Mr. BARRETT says that but few people on the Atlantic scaboard recognize the enormous volume of the business that is now transacted up and down the Asiatic coast of the Pacific. It amounts to a billion dollars in gold per annum, and represents the output and intake of baif a billion human beings. Of this aggregate, the imports constitute over one-half. China's trade alone amounts to a quarter of a billion dollars, and, if her wants should ever ex pand, as have those of Japan and other countries aroused from their Asiatic lethargy, the value of her commerce would be more than doubled. Mr. BARRETT does not mean to aver that these figures will necesearly be attained during the lifetime of the present generation, but there is good ground for believing that they will be reached before the first half of the twentieth century has expired.

How are we to assure to ourselves the share of the future trade of the Far East to which our productive capacity and our geographical position entitle us? By insisting that, to whatever lengths the process of disintegration shall be carried through the apportionment of "spheres of influence," our old treaty rights conceded by the Middle Kingdom shall be conserved in a new form by the powers controlling the partitioned sections.

To that end the exercise of moral and material influence will be required, and that influence will be ours, so long as we retain the Philippines.

The Demonstration of Prosperity.

The foreign trade of the United States for the last fiscal year, ending with June, as shown in a quotation we made yesterday from the Journal of Commerce, was the most remarkable in our history. The total of our exports exceeded twelve hundred millions. It was less than the aggregate for the fiscal year of 1898 by about six million dollars, owing to a decrease in the value of our agricultural exportations but that deficiency was nearly made up by an increase of exports of manufactures from \$290,697,-854 in 1898 to \$338,667,794 in 1899.

It is not surprising that Mr. WILLIAM R. Grace, probably representing many Democrats of practical business experience, is reported to have acknowledged publicly that "in the light of recent events," he has 'completely changed the views" which led him to support "the tariff views expressed by Mr. CLEVELAND in his famous message so that now he sees clearly "that the amazing growth in all that makes for permanently prosperous conditions and in all influences that have so recently established the United States as a first-class power among the nations of the world, not only politically, but also financially and commercially, is due in great measure to the policy of protection." The opposition to the protective policy to which Mr. GRACE yielded so long has really never been more than academic in this country, unless formerly in the agricultural South It was generated in the college lecture rooms of theoretical professors of political economy. It was never successful outside in the practical world of America, and never

The Democratic party in 1892, it is true, professed to adopt this academic theory and pledged itself to the overthrow of Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the Amerlean people for the benefit of the few,' and even went so far as to declare in its platform that it is "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only." That was a very brave utterance, but as soon as the Democratic party got into power at Washington it proceeded itself to make a distinctively protective tariff,

had any chance of succeeding.

great distress to business. That was the end of the academic theory of free trade for the Democracy. The party platform in 1896 substantially dropped it. Some embers of the old discussion are still fanned by callow newspaper philosophers in a feeble way, but it is a bygone issue, and the reason must be apparent to every one who read the astonishing tale of national progress told by the table of our exports which we copied yesterday from the Journal of Commerce. It has been quenched by the emphatic demonstration

of accomplished facts. The record of more than twelve hundred millions of domestic exports in each of the years 1898 and 1899, including nearly six hundred and thirty millions of manufactures only in the two years, is the more remarkable because that period was marked by a war with a foreign power and the incidental necessity of maintaining our authority in conquered territory. The years of the greatest foreign trade ever experienced in this country were coincident with a foreign war waged by us. We published vesterday, also, despatches from Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Baltimore showing that so great is the volume of business at present that none of the railroads is able to furnish enough freight cars to carry it.

raw and manufactured cotton of the out the West. At the South manufacturing business is extending greatly and rapidly, and the old opposition to protection, once distinctive of that region, is disappearing before the assurance of an era of manufac

turing prosperity for the South. Everywhere in the Union the story is the same. Practical demonstration has upset academic theory.

The Alleged Astor Pedigree.

Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR contributed to the June number of his magazine, the Pall Mall Magazine of London, a bio graphical sketch of his great-grandfather, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the great fortune of that family. In it he included an alleged pedigree of the Asrons, which carried them back to PEDRO D'ASTORGA, a Spanish knight of the eleventh century The father of John Jacob Astor was Johann Jacon, and he is described in this genealogical table as the grandson of JEAN JACQUES D'ASTORG, a Frenchman of noble birth who "flad to Germany upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1692."

Naturally, this genealogical table offered a challenge to the genealogists of Europe to whom it was made known so publicly and, accordingly, one of the most expert of them, distinguished throughout Europe as such, was prompted to make an exhaustive research into first-hand evidence to deter mine its title to validity. The elaborate report of this gentleman, Mr. LATHROP WITTINGTON, is printed elsewhere in this number of THE SUN, and it will be seen that it disposes finally of the alleged pedigree by showing it to be impossible and vitiated by palpable forgery. Long as Mr. WITTINGTON'S report is it will command the continuous interest of every reader of it, for besides collating the genealogical evidence it is enlivened throughout by local descriptions, and is full of the fruits of historical learning presented with an engaging literary art.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR was born at Walldorf July 17, 1763, and was the son of the village butcher, who bore the same name. FELIX, the father of the butcher, was the son of the Aston described in the Pull Mall pedigree as JEAN JACQUES D'ASTORO, I Huguenot refugee descended through a noble line from PEDRO D'ASTORGA of the eleventh century. Actually, the record of the marriage of Felix Aston in 1713 de scribes his father as "Johann Jakob Astor, peasant and tiller of Nussloch;" and Walldorf "is full of Astors to-day." In the pedigree, as given in the Pall Mall Magazine, however, the date of the marriage of FELIX, recorded as 1713, is put forward to 1739, or, strangely enough, fifteen years after the birth of his son the Walldorf butcher and the father of the JOHN JACOB ASTOR who first gave distinction to the name.

The results of the further and exhaustive explorations of Mr. Wittington, carried forward with the most patient and thorough exactness, we shall not undertake to re count in detail, but whoever follows their steps will be well repaid in the interest afforded. In the pursuit of this inquiry he went to Germany and thence to France and incidentally to it he was led to an historical survey which is both instructive and interesting. It puts life into the dead bones of a long past era. The sum of his conclusions is that the records prove the impossibility of the assumption of the Pall Mall pedigree that the ASTORS came from

the noble family of D'ASTORO. It is possible that they descended from Astoros of humble origin who had taken the name, for there were many of themfor instance, ISAAC ASTORG, a Jew doctor of Carenssonne, who died in 1305. In the alleged pedigree, moreover, the Christian name "JEAN" of the actual records is always changed, very suspiciously, to "JEAN Jacques," though, as every one familiar with mediæval history knows, such double names did not then occur, but arose much later. The records also prove indisputably that none of the descendants of the noble D'Astongs fled to Germany on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, but all of them remained in France. Positive forgery is proved in the pedigree's description of the marriage in France of Jacques D'Astorg Comte D'AUBAREDE, as occurring in 1852 when the official records give its date as 1682, the falsification having been made evidently with a view to establishing a spurious chain of connection with the

German Astors. Mr. WALDORF ASTOR, undoubtedly, published in entire good faith the pedigree thus overthrown by Mr. Wittington's conclusive researches, for it may be assumed that he was victimized by some supposed genealogical authority on which he relied. He has no reason, however, to lament the exposure of the spuriousness of his table. His great fortune is sound and genuine, and it was founded by the genius of an Aston who, coming from humble stock, made the name renowned. He does not need the attestation of a herald's college to make that achievement memorable.

It seems hard that, when the people of Kusaie want to be annexed to our country and we want to annex them, there should be no prospect of their coming under our flag; but Germany's purchase of the whole group of Carolines from Spain makes it unlikely that she would part with this island at the eastern end of the chain, so that the petition of the King and other head men to Congress through President McKinley will hardly be immediately fruitful.

Kusaie will be recognized under its other names of Ualan and Strong's Island as the island which we lately sought to buy of Spain for a cable and naval station, during the peace negotiations. She naturally refused to sell it, having in view a disposal of the entire archipelago. It lies a little above five degrees of north latitude and in about 163 of east longitude, is perhaps fourscore miles in contour, and has two secure harbors. Its people have dwindled to some hundreds, but they are hospitable, intelligent and peaceful.

Like other volcanic islands, Kusaie is high, densely wooded and fertile. Some of its valuable timber is specially suited for ships and dry docks, being very straight long, durable and able to resist the salt water worm. The products are those usually found in the tropics, and food is abundant with little cultivation. For us the principal value of the island would be less its products than its suitability for a cable station and for general naval purposes. It is said to be healthful.

A special interest attaches to Kusaie from the fact that for many years it has been the headquarters of the American missionaries in that region, particularly for the eastern Carolines and the Marshall and Gilbert groups. A training school has long been established there, where young natives have been educated as teachers or preachers, and thence taken in the missionary ship Morning Star to any man supply. They also want, however, the Unprecedented prosperity extends through islands where needed. It was to Kusale Marriott-Walson.

that Capt. TAYLOR took the refugees from Ponant in the Alliance after the troubles of our missionaries with the Spaniards on the latter island.

The petition to Congress says that "we have been in intercourse with the American people for forty-seven years, that is, with American missionaries, traders and whalers, and many of our people have been to the United States and have been in the service of the Americans," adding that there is no other foreign interest here but American." Presumably this was written without knowledge of Germany's purchase of the Islands. Perhaps some day and in some way the aspirations of these interesting people may be fulfilled.

A Striking Illustration of Growth.

In a monograph on "The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century," published for Columbia University, Dr. ADNA FERRIN WESER exhibits the change which a hundred years have wrought, by means of this very original and effective comparison :

1790. Population of the United States Population of cities of 10,000 and more 128,551 Proportion living in cities of 10,000 . 8,14 per cent 1891

Population of the seven colonies of Australia.... Population of cities of 10,000 or Population living in cities of 10,000

or more ... 33.20 per cent The population of Australia in 1891 was almost exactly that of the United States a century earlier. The conditions of race climate, society and politics are more nearly identical, perhaps, than in any other two cases of national development in the whole history of the world. Yet, while in the United States a hundred years ago only one-thirtieth of the entire population was urban, in Australia now one-third of all the people are gathered in cities.

This change has gone on during the past century all over the world, and its results present one of the most significant facts in the statistics of modern civilization.

The Tout Turns on Dewey.

If in descending from a rallway carriage at any station in Europe or America you should politely decline to accept the advice of a tout for some particular hotel or sanitarium, and the tout should thereupon turn around and begin to tell exasper ating lies about you to all comers, what would you think of the tout?

You would regard him not only as a very ungentlemanly person, but also as a hireling who didn't understand his business and didn't look after the true interests of his employers.

That is about what has happened in the case of Admiral George Dewey and Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, proprietor of the Paris edition of the New York Herald and the New York edition of the Paris Herald.

Upon the Admiral's arrival in Europe Mr. BENNETT welcomed him publicly with a ghastly dissertation upon maladies of the liver and abdomen, and urged him, with all the specious arguments known to the touting profession, to go for cure not to Carlsbad but to Vichy, in the interest of the waters and hostelries whereof the European edition of the New York Herald and the New York edition of the Paris Herald are manifestly retained.

What penalty does the hero of Manila pay for ignoring Mr. BENNETT'S suggestions as to the best place to which to carry his liver for treatment?

The Paris Herald and the New York Herald yesterday printed a bogus interview purporting to have been held with Admiral Dewey at Trieste on Friday by one of Mr. BENNETT's deputies, and exhibiting the Admiral to public ridicule as a sea-going ass beyond compare. In this malevolent attack upon George

Dewey's reputation for common sense he is falsely represented as saying, among other idiotic things: "Prince HENRY of Prussia is a man of the type of

his brother, the German Emperor. "Garmany's policy is to prevent other powers from obtaining what she cannot acquire herself."

Our next war will be with Germany.

Such is the Tout's Revenge.

A curious dispute as to the value of the ndia rupee has just been decided by the United States Board of General Appraisers in this city. An invoice of goods shipped from India last autumn had a consular certificate appended, eclaring the exchange value of the runce to be 32.11 cents. This value is purely artificial, like the value of our silver dollar, and is the result of the closing of the India mints to silrer in 1893, the bullion value of the coin being, as certified by the Director of our Mint, only 19.9 cents. The Appraisers hold that, under the Tariff act of 1804, the bullion value governs, and, thus, the importer will pay duties on about two-thirds the actual cost of his im-

At least nine out of ten of the peculiar names submitted daily in such profusion for fame in these columns do not get into the list. This is because many of our correspondents fail to apprehend the delicate and almost indeseribable qualities of abnormality that constitute true eminence. A name may be odd or unusual, indeed, unique, without possessing the timbre that entitles it to admission to the distinguished roll. The successful hunters of the bizarre and contributors to the list are nose who have that intuitive perception of one-color in the matter of names; a sense which no amount of explanation will implant where it does not congenitally exist. It is easier to teach by illustration what names are not available than to define the clusive qualities that command immediate recognition For example, a correspondent in Geneva, N. Y., writes as follows:

"Here is another peculiar name to add to the roll. A gardener in this city rejoices in the beautiful name f GRONGE H. HEAVEN. There are six of this name in our new directory."

There is not even one Mr. HEAVEN in the Directory of Manhattan and the Bronx, although there is a Mr. HEAVENBICH; and the name of Heaven is likewise unknown in Brooklyn. Yet Mr. HEAVEN of Geneva does not get

What Oglesby Would Like to Know.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The historian has shown us in innumerable instances that the sweetheart and the wife have spurred men on to rictories in military and civil strife. The novelist has, possibly, brought into imaginary existence more heroines than heroes. Few heroes' exploits have been recounted without

a gem of a girl or woman getting due credit some-New, what I, Oglesby, want to know is, who was the bright, up-to-date girl who whispered in the ear of Columbus that he ought to go and discover America? OGLESSY.

Harper's Magazine for August opens with a ollicking Irish story by "Scumas MacManus," ji lustrated by A. I. Keller, there are short stories by Alice Duer and Mary E. Wilkins, a good story by tephen Crane, and others by Frederic Remington Thomas A. Janvier, Anna W. Sears and James Barnes; poems by Thomas Dunn English, Bliss Carman, Virginia Woodward Cloud, Ellen M. H. Gates, and contributions by Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N.; Lieut, Calkina, U. S. N., and Dr. Wyeth, besides the continued stories by Mr. Howells and Mr.

DEMOCRACY ABANDONS ILLINOIS.

Is It Because the Iroquois Club Is a Cleveland Organization and Shricks for Tariff? To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: News omes that the Democracy, as represented in the present National Committee, will shift headquarters from Chicago to St. Louis. What is the significance of this?

Chicago has been the inspiration, the divining rod of the Democracy since 1868. In that year it nominated in that city McClellan and Pendleton and declared the war for the Union to be a failure.

In 1884 it discovered, in the same city Grover Cleveland, and as he was the first Dem ocratic President in twenty-eight years, a belief took root in the minds of party leaders that Chicago was an instrument for political success. In 1888 the party veered to St. Louis, renomi nated Cleveland and lost.

In 1892 it tacked to Chicago, named Cleve land and Stevenson and won.

In 1896 it lined up in Chicago again, disagreed, fulminated, and produced Bryan, Sewall and silver. It lost. In 1899 the committee meets, reaffirms its loyalty to Bryan, is swayed by him, and now comes report that henceforth the helm is to

point from St. Louis. What has become of the Iroquois Club that ocio-political organization which came into existence with the return of the party from the wilderness? A few days before the recent meeting of the committee the Iroquois braves had a powwow in which they declared it is not

silver but revenue that the country wants. Has the Iroquois Club lost its cunning? It was the creator of elevated Democracy in the

It was the inspiration of Erskine M. Phelos. millionaire merchant who had been a club man and a commercial factor in Boston for many years before he went West. Mr. Phelps's Democracy is of the Massachusetts brand, and he is the friend of Olney. Arthur Sewall built a big six-master and named it Erskine M. Phelps. Mr. Phelps is one of the Hon. Mr. Endicott's friends. Mr. Phelps was about the starchiest Democrat in Chicago when he first went there. He is the man who taught Democrats how to dine at 6 P. M. Before he went to Chicago they used to eat in their shirtsleeves. There had been no regular Democratic club until the Iroquois, except the Bean Club, composed for the most part of contractors on the new City Hail and county building.

Mr. Phelps called to his aid in the organiza-

tion of his club the Hon. William C. Goudy, attorney for the Northwestern Railroad, and the dispenser of plums in the Northwest in the first Cieveland Administration; Melville W. Fuller, now Chief Justice: Lambert Tree. afterward Minister to Belgium, later Ambassador to Russia; J. W. Doane, banker; "Whig" Ewing, afterward United States District Attor ney for the north end of Illinois; S. Corning Judd, first Democratic Postmaster in Chicago, under Cleveland : Louis Seeberger, millionaire merchant, afterward Collector of the Port under the first Cleveland Administration, and Frank G. Hoyne, a social political carat of the first water, afterward United States Appraiser at Chicago, and the man who introduced the public to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland when the latter stood on the stage of the Columbia Theatre one night until a physician advised the committee to shut the doors.

Mr. Phelps was elected President of the Iroquois Club. By the time Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated the Illinois Democracy was in line from Egypt to the southern boundary of Wisconsin. But it was understood that the Iroquois Club was to be the political clearing house of the State. Mr. Goudy looked after the appointments. Mr. Phelps arranged for the banquets, the receptions and the ornamental work. By reason of his familiarity with such matters there was a greater array of laundered cratic ranks in Chicago than there had ever been before. In its inception the Iroquois Club was beyond old Carter Harrison, who was a

man of the people. When the Democratic party quit the seat of government the Iroquois Club shut up like a clam so far as political activity was concerned More than one-half of the membership was posted for dues. The cuisine was finally dropped because it produced no revenue. Mr. Phelps declined re-election as President. The reoms of the club were occupied for the most part by young men engaged in those games which are played in any saloon where a deck of cards and a piece of chalk are the necessary implements. The glory, the expansion of linen, the array of white neckwear, the proession of silk hats, umbrellas and patent leather shoes of the Iroquois Club had departed. For four long years it slumbered; it

was in a state of "innocuous desuctude." When the Democracy returned to power, division and dissension weakened the influence of the Iroquois Club. Mr. Goudy w: dead; the "push" was making itself heard. Washington Hesing had induced the President to believe that the Germans had carried the State for the Democracy. Mr. Hesing became Postmaster. The slouch hat element of the party was on top. Politicians from the Sangamon and other settlements went to Chicago and occupied the seats at the feast. Hesing is dead. The German newspaper he inherited is

back in the Republican line. The Iroquois Club Democracy which sulked in 1880, and then sneaked for Bryan, has come out of the brush and shricks "Tariff." The Bryan contingent, led by the Hon Bill

Stone, hears snakes in the grass, and turns to Missouri. Illinois is to be abandoned. The Iroquois Club is a political failure. It bears the mark of Cleveland. The Cook county Democracy can not hold the guns. It has the taint of Aitgeld. NEW YORK, July 20. OLD CHICAGO.

Jesus an Historical Character.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The gentleman and scholar who signs himself "Quereus" in THE SUN of July 27 asks whether there is proof that such a person as Christ ever lived. "With the exception of Christ ever lived. "With the exception of Paul." he says, "I cannot find that any con-temporary of Christ ever mentioned Him." Are we to infer from this that Christ is not mentioned by any of His contemporaries, or

mentioned by any of His contemperaries, or that the historical outlook of "Quereus" is circumscribed by Paul?

The evidence of the four Evangelists alone is sufficient to Drove that Christ lived, and stands until disproved. Then there is the evidence of Josephus. I will not quote the paragraph which Schurer has exnosed as a shameful forgery. But another, the genuine-ress of which has never been questioned. Vide "Antiquities," book 20, chap ix, see 1: "Ananus assembled the Jewish Sanhedrim and brought before it James, the brother of Jesus, who is called Christ." Ac.

Seutonius, who was born in the vear 72, mentions Christ: so does Taoitus, born in the year 59, and Pliny, the younger, born in the year 62. Every schoolboy is familiar with the writings of these worthles. Here, then, for proof of an "historic Christ." we have the evidence of four eyewitnesses. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John; two Jews, Paul and Josephus, and three Pagans, Seutonius, Tacitus and Pliny-nine persons all told. Is not that sufficient evidence?

New York, July 28.

Geosge Moffat.

From a Friend of the Boers.

To the Poitor of the Sch-Sir: Will you please tell a large number of interested Americans on what grounds Great Britain purposes to wage war against the Trausvaal? The suscrainty question, which is the only connecting link between the Governments of the two countries, has been lost sight of ently, and it seems as if England were preparing to fight the Buers because of the franchise question with which Mr. Chamberlain cannot have the slight est legal or moral right to interfere.

I have spent several years among the Boers and English in South Africa and have many friends among both, but I can see no justice in the living claims. Why does not some American writer who has been in the country take up the Boers' burden and correct the misrepresentation with which they have been weighted down? In New York the other day I tried to secure a book giving the Boers' side, but I was told that none such was in existence. JAMES S. POTTER NEW YORK, July 28.

The Saving of the Drowning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SOC It would. think, be both interesting and instructive to learn from those having experience in life saving from drowning the best manner of handling a subject in the water. Will you not write some contributions? MEW YORK, July 29.

CALVINISM AND INFANT SALVATION. A Defence of the Westminster Confession

Against a Unitarian Minister. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice n yesterday's issue of THE SUN that Minot J. Savage, a Unitarian preacher, in an interview late Col. Ingersoll, reiterates his erroneous and groundless statement that the Westminster Confession "teaches the damnation of non-elect infants." This gentleman has been repeatedly corrected in this matter, but such is his zeal against the Cross that he seems to

The only passage in the Confession that can even remotely be tortured into a suggestion of any such teaching as Mr. Savage alleges is to be found in the tenth chapter, entitled, "Of Effectual Calling," and there it is stated that elect infants dying in infancy are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit who worketh when and where and how He pleaseth." Prof. A. F. Mitchell, in his Com-mentary on the Confession, remarks:

pleaseth." Prof. A. F. Mitchell, in his Commentary on the Confession, remarks:

This statement, it has been averred, necessarily implies that there are non-elect infants, dying in infancy, who are not "regenerated and saved. It does not seem to me, when fairly interpreted, to imply any such thing. It might have been succeptible of such an interpretation had a been all losses be stand in the pretation had a been all losses been described as stand in the pretation had a been all losses been described as stand in the pretation had a been all losses been allowed to deal may be a stand in the pretation had a been allowed with the methodizing of the Confession were to guard against pronouncing dermatically on questions on which neither Scripture nor the Reformed churches had definitely pronounced. The statement occurs, it is important to notice, not in the chapter treating of predestination, but in the chapter treating of effectual calling, and is not meant of define the proportion of infants dying in infancy who shall be saved, but to assert the great truths that even they are not exempt from the consequences of the fall, but are by nature, every one of them, in the mass newlitions, that they can only be separated from it and saved by the electing lave of the Father, the atoning work of the Son and the renewing of the Holy (ites).

Dr. Charles Hodge, in his "Systematic The-

renewing of the Holy (thost.

Dr. Charles Hodge, in his "Systematic Theology," asserts that the salvation of all "infants who die in infancy" is the "common doctrine of Evangelical Protestants," and the same is asserted by other theologians of equal prominence and authority.

We have, to be sure, the statements to the contrary by certain Puritan divines, notably Michael Wigglesworth, who embodied the idea of non-election of certain infants in his famous poem, "The Day of Doom," but it may be confidently asserted that no authoritative statement of Calvinistic theology has ever been similarly taught. liarly taught.

It is a prime characteristic of Calvinism that

It is a prime characteristic of Calvinism that, more than any other system. It begets a sense of awful humility before God. Thus the Assembly divines, while quoting as their Scriptural authority for this very passage the words of Christ. "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." (Luke, xviii., 16), are so fearful of seeming to assume familiarity with the "secret counsel and good pleasure of His will" that they do not say "all infants." Ac., but "elect infants."

Finally, Mr. Editor, I would say that if there are no better arguments against Calvinism Finally, Mr. Editor, I would say that if there are no better arguments against Calvinism than the stock Unitarian accusations we may be assured that it will embody the truth of Christ to the future as to the past. As has been pointed out, even John Fiske, Huxley and other "evolutionists" have postulated as the basis of their theorizings what is, in reality, a "Calvinistic universe," and I can see no loophole of escape from the conclusions of this most highly organized of all Christian systematizations, when thought seeks to penetrate beyond the empirical to ultimate and inflift facts and principles.

New York, July 28. ROBERT LAWRENCE. ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON THE JEWS IN FRANCE.

His Reported Observations and Conclusion Denied by a Jew.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Monsignor Ireland's comments upon the Dreyfus affair and upon the Jewish question in France, as reported in this morning's Sun, will cause no little surprise among those familiar with the present condition of affairs in that country. As a Frenchman I am constrained to differ radically with the Archbishop.

Mgr Ireland says that the Jews took up colections throughout Europe for the prosecution of their cause (Drevfus's, presumably). This eads me to believe that the Archbishop takes Rochefort's and the Rev. Père Du Lac's stories of a "syndicat de trahison" too seriously. French Jews took a very small part in the defence of justice and right in their country, more of them until recently being anti-revisionists than revisionists; no prom-inent Jew. Joseph Reinach excepted, has fought

Archbishop also says that the Jews are omparatively a new importation in France; hat they have not grown up with their country, t is evident that Archbishop Ireland, while in rance, did not make make.

It is evident that Archbishop Ireland, while in France, did not make many acquaintances among the Jews for otherwise he would never have made this statement.

The Jewish congregations in France, especially those of Bordeaux, Toulouse, Arles, Avignon, Pau and Nancy, are among the oldest in Europe, and, except for differences in religious practice, the Jews in France are absolutely like the majority of their countrymen in looks, manners, tastes and ideals. I feel safe in saying that in no other country have Jews played so prominent a part in all branches of the industries and the arts, and in politics also, as in France. Crémeux, Fould, Gondchaux, Gambetta and Reinach in politics (Gens, Lambert and See, who fought in 1871 in the army; poets like Eugène Manuel and Ferdinand Ratisboune; writers like Ludovic Halevy, James Darmestetter; historians like Salomon nand Ratisboune; writers have Lucovic maley, James Darmestetter; historians like Salomon and Théodore Reinach, Salomon Loeb, Jules Oppert and Dérenbourg; Meyerbeer and Haleys in music. Such is their roll of honor, With this galaxy of great men, who can say that the French Jews have not grown up with

that the French Jews have not grown up with their country?

As for their ownership of the press, it is true that they control four papers in Paris—Le Sair, Le Gauldis, Le Janunai and Le Secle. Of these, three are still opposing revision and, irony of ironical demanding the blood of the Jews, It is true, and must be said in justice to Judaism, that these bloodthirsty Israelites are converts to Christianity. The Archbishop contends that both sides managed their cameaign badly, but that is true only so far as the losing side is concerned. The winning side was managed well enough to win, and that is sufficiently well.

New York, July 20.

Judateus.

"Worse Than an Infidel."

To the Epiron of The Sus-Sir. Why should Ingersoll's kindness to his family be considered worthy of so much notice? Any ordinary man, whether infidel or not, is supposed to be kind to his own family. St. Paul seems to imply this when he save: "He that hath not care of his own, especially they of his own household, hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." A. G. EWING. LANCASTER, O., July 26.

Rubberneck, the Brooklyn Iceman," Has a Rival.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the first page of the Brooklyn Daily Ragle of July 24, in news item entitled "Alleged Gamblers Arrested," the names of eight men are given, and among them is that of Ike Jellyneck. ED P. ACKERMAN,

The First Pensioned Chinaman.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir I notice in your same of to day that Ah Yu, a Chinaman, is reported to be the first Chinaman placed on Uncle Sam's pen-sion roll. This may be true, and I do not doubt your sion roll. This may be tries and I do not doubt your statement in any particular, but wish to say that Edward D. Cabeta, a native born Chinaman, came to this essunity in a siloue-ster ship at the age of three years. He never knew his own name and took the name of the vessel which brought him over. He served twenty-five years in Company C. Fifteenth Infantry, and dve years in Company G. Eighth Infantry, and was retired at Fort Stoberar, Neb. in 1963. When last seen by me he was living on the lank of the Noberar River, near Fort Noberar, and drawing a retired a following pay from the Government.

ment.
This is not exactly the pension list, but it is practically the same thing. Will you if you think proper give this room?
Private, Hespital Corps. United States Army.
FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., July 26.

From All Around. From the Vermont Tritune

Perley Ashe of Pattsford is visiting his brother, icorgo Ashe. From the Hoston Herald

Udo W. Poppey, 43 years old, married, and who was a well-known florist, with a home at 523 Wash ington street, Dorchester, was found dead in his hit hen this morning, suspended from the ceiling by a rope.

From the Millersburg Farmer's Friend Mr. Jeff Crayeraft of Versailles spent Sunday with his best girl of this place.

From Abilene, Kan. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: When you have finished running your list of odd names you might mention as a soundlent ending: Mr. Gotobed Fenn, a well to do farmer of Dickinson county, Kan.

Sensational Affair in Northern Vermont. From the Permont Wat-hman.

Hattle Cole and Waite Ormsbee went to Fast Montpelier on their wheels last Saturday. In going down a steep grade near Fred Sibley's, Hattie los control of her wheel and was thrown to the ground, receiving quite severe bruises,

PORTO RICO BEEF REPUDIATED.

The Beef Recommended by Gen. Miles Pro-nounced Bad by a Soldier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the excellent recommendations of Inspector-General Breckinridge regarding changes in the army ration, clothing, &c., were being published and read throughout the country, an agent of the company having the contract to supply fresh beef to the soldiers in Porto Rico was making his round of the island arranging for proper delivery at the various posts. At this post he let a contract to a dealer for native beef, giving as his reason for doing so the dif-

ficulty of transportation. This meat is the same as we have been getting and attempting to eat for some time, feeling sure that arrangements would soon be made to provide edible beef and meanwhile holding our pence; but this action seems likely to prolong our unnourished state unless this letter should direct the attention of those in authority to the matter.

- We do not object to Porto Rican beef as such, but because it lacks almost all the such, but because it lacks almost all the properties which we, accustomed as we are to the fat, juley and tender meat of the Western eattle, are apt to think of in connection with the word beef. Porto Rico is not adapted to the raising of beef cattle, so that when a built has nearly fluished a long and useful life under the yoke, or a cow has ontlived her mik-producing ability, then, and then only, is he for shell converted into so-called beef. A whole quarter of such beef as is furnished us does not contain one pound of fat, and its toughness delies all the efforts of experienced army cooks to make it chewable; it is converted and excount of a make a decent soup for a family ito say nothing of a company of soiders) cannot be obtained from a whole carcass.

Such meat, besides being almost indigestible, is absolutely devoid of anything like a fair proportion of nourishment, and its continued use will certainly lower the physical status of the soidier and render him more vulnerable to disease. The plea of difficult transportation is hardly tenable, as perishable vegetables and other supplies of more bulk and weight than a one or two days supply of beef are brought the few miles from the coast nearly every week. I hope you will publish this in the interest of the soidiers, who only desire "fair play;" the people, who desire that they shall have it, and the Government, which, we believe, is trying to treat the army well, but is probably not aware of the making of such sub-contracts for supplies.

An American Scholder. properties which we, accustomed as we are to

Knew What He Wanted.

From the Chicago News. From the Cheago News.

A Chicago inebriate who had never known the choicer luxuries of life intimately was taken in hand by a friend, given a season of liquor cure treatment, and on his return supplied with money for a fresh start in life.

He determined to commence with a hearty dinner. So entering a well-known restaurant he sat down at a table and began to study the bill of fare while the waiter waited for his order.

bill of fare while the waiter waited for his order.

He scanned the menu long and earnestly, but could see nothing on it with which he was familiar. Suddenly he laid the card face upward on the table, closed his eyes, and jabbed his forefinger down savagely at random on the printed list with the air of a man who had made up his mind.

There," said he, "give me some of that."

The waiter bent down and examined the line over which the finger rested. He looked pained.

pained.
"That's Mayonnaise dressing."
"Of course it is, Don't you 'spose I can rend? That's what I want. Bring me some of it."

Certainly, sir. But what do you want it on?" Want it on, you chump!" shouted the man who refused to be corrected. "A plate, of course! What do you suppose I wanted it on? The table cloth?"

Tabby's Store Teeth.

From the Philadelphia Record. A cat that belongs to James Dever of Norristown can heast of something that probably no other feline is possessed of a set of faise teeth. Two weeks ago puss showed evidence of being in great agony. She would roll about other felline is possessed of a set of false teeth. Two weeks ago puss showed evidence of being in great agony. She would roll about the floor and messaw in a most pitiful manner, Mr. Dever thinks the world of the cat, and he was much distressed because he could not relieve its sufferings. He took his perto three different surgeons, but they could not diagnose the aliment. Finally, Mr. Dever concluded that the trouble was with the cat's teeth, so he took the animal to a dentist of this city, who found that toothache was causing the misery that fell to kitty's lot. The dentist declared that every tooth in the cat's head would have to be extracted, and when Mr. Dever demurred, the teeth manipulator said he would guarantee to turn the pet out as good as new with a false set. Realizing that to relieve the cat's suffering heroic measures would have to be resorted to, Mr. Dever agreed to have her fitted out with an entire outfit of new iveries. The job was not an easy one, but a few days ago the cat was returned to its owner with a mouthful of store teeth. The animal experiences seeme difficulty in eating, and its meat has to be cut fine. Every night pussy runs to her master to have her teeth removed before retiring.

Just why the mosquito bites people is not yet known. It is not to furnish it food, for it is an established fact that a mosquito, after gorging himself with human blood, dies within a few hours, whereas mosquitoes that have never tasted blood have been known to live very comfortably even through the winter and into the next season. The adult mosquito does not need food. During its larva stage it has stored up enough nourishment to last it all its life, and it is a normal state for it to go without for the rest of its existence. All that it needs is moist air, adult mosquitoes being known to pass the winter in damnosiliars, living on nothing but the moisture. The fact that it is estimated that only one out of 10,000 ever tastes human blood also proves that it is not necessary. Why it persists in forturing mankind, therefore, has not vet been found out, and selentists can only swear softly with the rest of mankind, and make the general statement that the mosquito is born with a vitiated appetite for human gore—an alpetite that causes the death of the indulger. From the Philadelphia Times.

Too Much Learning Spoils a Sale.

From the Chicago Tribune. "Have you got any watermelons on ice?" inquired the man with the basket on his arm.
"No, sir." replied the young man with the "No, sir." replied the young man with the eyeglasses.

The customer was about to go, when the young man stopped him.

"We haven't any meions on ice," he said, but we have some under ice. It keeps them colder that way. Heat rises and cold descends, you know. Will one be enough?

"I reckon it will." rejoined the man with the basket. "But I'm going somewhere else to get it. I don't nelieve I can afford to trade at a grocery shop where they keep scientists for clerks. Afternoon, sir."

Strangling Bug Attacks a Woman.

From the Philadelphia Times, The bark Bandaneira, Capt. Falck, which is now discharging her cargo at Thompson's Point, on the Jersey shore, was visited on Wednesday night by a horrible-booking insect which the Captain believes to have been a genuine "strangling bug."

It attacked the Captain's wife as she promenaded the deck, and was only driven off by the vigorous action of the mate of the vessel, who heard Mrs. Falck's acreams and rushed to her assistance. Repested blows of the mate's hand failed to stop the attacks of the bug, until at last he packed up a spike and struck the insect a severe blow. It dropped on the deck and the mate held it fast with his cap until a seaman helped him to incase it in a box.

Cap!, Falck was ashore at the time, but he was startled when the insect was shown him. It was three inches in length, with large overlapping wings From its head projected powerful nippers which acted like an icemau's clip.

ANOTHER STRANGLING BUG LIFTS THREE POUNDS OF SCREWS.

From the Philadelphia Times, Cursum, July 10.-Justics of the Peace John J. Hare of this city has a strangle bug that can lift three pounds with his pincers. He captured the bug on the sidewalk and took it into his atore, and while holding it in a pair of pincers the bug took hold of a box of watch screws weighing three pounds, and when Mr. Hare pulled the bug away is held on to the box and held it suspended for three minutes and had a good hold at the end of that time.

The News from Whitsett.

From the Whitsett (Ga.) Enquirer.

John Johnson happened to the accident of having his left leg cut off, but he was fully insured, and will now have enough money to go into business on his own account. We congratulate you, John!

The editor has been laid up for a week past, but we are giad to say that he is out again -\$50 or \$60. The weather is so hot that we can cook our meals in the sunshine. This is a great saving of Brewood, and shows that the Lord will provide.

A hurricane struck us the other day and moved our office into the next county just in time to save us the trouble of paying house rent.

Grounds for Suspicion. From the Chicago Record. Look at Aunt Josephine-laughing while she's

playing solitaire." "Ab, I bet she's cheating."